

of the others. Dorsal fin above the middle of the interspace between the root of the ventral and anal, somewhat nearer to the latter. Anal low, scaly, anterior rays imbedded in fat. Caudal short, rounded. The pectoral extends somewhat beyond (in *C. scombroides* not quite to) the vertical from the origin of the dorsal, its length being one-third of the total without caudal (in *C. scombroides* rather less than two-sevenths). Ventrals well developed. A small black spot on the root of the lower pectoral rays. The humeral spot and one on the adipose fin are present, as in *C. scombroides*.

Seven inches long.

VIII.—On the Fossils contained in a Lower Greensand Deposit of Phosphatic Nodules in Bedfordshire. By J. F. WALKER, F.C.S., Sid. Suss. College, Cambridge.

THE increasing demand for phosphatic manure has led to the opening, a short time since, of new workings for the extraction of nodules containing earthy phosphates, near Sandy, in Bedfordshire. A short account of this deposit was communicated by the Rev. P. B. Brodie to the 'Geological Magazine,' and published in that journal for April last. The deposit is referred to the Lower Greensand; but nearly all the fossils contained in it have been derived from the wreck of preexisting formations. Mr. Brodie mentions an imperfect cast of a species of *Rhynchonella* as the only fossil of animal origin observed by him which appeared to belong to the bed; I have obtained a species of *Corbis*, nearly allied to *Corbis corrugata*, Sby. of the Lower Greensand of the southern counties, and have seen a species of *Terebratula*, both presenting precisely the aspect of Lower Greensand fossils, and exhibiting no traces of having been rolled.

Of the introduced fossils, the greater part appear to have been derived from the Kimmeridge Clay. Among these are casts of the interior of species of *Cardium* and of two other bivalves, and of a large *Pleurotomaria*, much worn,—several fragments of the dorsal spines of *Asteracanthus ornatissimus* and a small portion of a spine of *Hybodus*,—numerous palatal teeth of *Sphærodus gigas*, and a single curved palatal tooth of *Pycnodus*. Several teeth of *Pliosaurus* and some teeth of apparently crocodilian character also occur.

The Oxford Clay has furnished four species of *Ammonites*, and a phragmocone of a Belemnite; and several vertebræ and teeth of *Ichthyosaurus* and *Pliosaurus* are also probably derived from this formation.

But the most interesting point that I have ascertained with re-

gard to this deposit, and which indeed induces me to make this communication, is the occurrence in it of water-worn remains of *Iguanodon*. Of this reptile I have obtained one of the phalanges, a worn tooth, vertebræ, and one or two other fragments. The presence of these rolled fossils so far beyond the present area of the Wealden, coupled with the occurrence of numerous fragments of fossil wood strongly resembling that found in the Purbeck beds, seems to prove that, previously to the formation of this deposit, an extensive denudation of Wealden strata must have taken place in this district.

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IX.—Notes on the Palæozoic Bivalved Entomostraca. No. VII.  
Some Carboniferous Species. By T. RUPERT JONES, F.G.S.,  
and JAMES W. KIRKBY, Esq.

WITH the view of working out the characters and classification of the Bivalved Entomostraca of the Carboniferous Rocks, we have had to determine the specific value of the forms already published by palæontologists. In the 'Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.' for May 1865 (ser. 3. vol. xv. p. 404, &c.) we gave the results of our examination of some Bavarian specimens (with which Dr. C. W. Gümbel obligingly favoured us), whereby we were enabled to determine Count Münster's eight Carboniferous species—the oldest on our list, having been published in 'Leonhard's Jahrbuch' for 1830.

1793. *Ure*.—Before proceeding to discuss the species published subsequently to 1830, we have to notice some figured but unnamed forms, well known to the students of Scottish geology, who have to refer to Ure's 'History of Rutherglen and East Kilbride' (8vo, 1793). In this work the Rev. David Ure noticed the existence of certain "microscopic bivalved shells" (Entomostraca) in the Carboniferous Limestones near Glasgow, and supplied his friends with suites of these little fossils, together with minute Gasteropods; and tastily mounted sets, in glazed frames, are still preserved in the Hunterian Museum in the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and in the Museum of the Andersonian University, Glasgow. (See the very interesting 'Biographical Notice of the Rev. David Ure,' &c., by John Gray, 8vo, Glasgow, 1865.) "Both John Hunter and Dr. Anderson were friends of Ure; and as these microscopic fossils were found in Hunter's native parish, they would be the more prized on that account." (Mr. John Young, *Letter*.)

Four or five of the little Entomostraca were figured and described by Ure in his 'History of Rutherglen,' &c. One of them (pl. 14. fig. 15), a subreniform *Cythere* (?), small, white,